



Higher Education Existence in Guarding Mandatory Halal 2024 for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) in Positive Legal Perspectives in Indonesia

(Case Studies at UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya and Trunojoyo University Madura)

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Abstract. To encourage the enactment of halal product assurance, various efforts have been made by the government, from creating derivative regulations to designing BPJPH. However, small to micro business operators implementing the halal certificate are still constrained to obtain it, mainly because of impediment fee constraints, until they understand the importance of certification and all processes, which still need to be improved. The universities should be able to provide a Halal Product Guarantee, among other things, in assisting the halal product process. So this research aims to explain the existence of universities in protecting mandatory halal of Indonesia 2024 for MSEs and analyse juridical aspects. Based on field research methods with qualitative techniques and descriptive analysis, in this study, we found that the role of the college in halal certification for MSEs is as a Companion of PPH in MSES actors whose efforts meet the criteria of halal certification on self-declaration. The implementation of self-declare halal mentoring is constrained in efforts to keep the attendants of PPH that have registered. In addition to the flanking process, there are still business operators who have yet to fully document the material until the certification of the material has expired. Thus, the criteria for the Halal Product Assurance System (SJPH) are built on five basic principles (arkanul halal) as stated in the Decree of the Head of the Regional Consumer Insurance Service Agency Number 57 of 2021 on the Criteria for Halal Assurance System cannot be met. Therefore, higher education has a role in assisting students during halal processes and conducting efforts from upstream to downstream on halal certification.

Keywords: Halal Certification, Selfdeclare, College, MSES, BPJPH

1 Introduction

As a nation believing in God, Indonesia is guaranteed under Article 29 of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, 1945. The article explains that the state guarantees the ability of its citizens to practice their religion [1, Ch. 29 ayat (2)]. Muslims are the

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majority of religious believers in their Syariah governing what is halal to eat and which is forbidden. Thus, the state also must provide assurances on access to and availability of halal products to Muslim citizens.

Halal products are no longer just security guarantees, comfort and certainty for citizens to get access to exercise their religious lives but also as a means to provide added value for these products in improving the economic well-being of the people[2]. The future of the halal industry, although showing good trend, based on an analysis of the problems faced in the design of the RPJM 2020-2024, showed that the implementation of halal insurance program still hampered by limited infrastructure and human resources, as well as low awareness of business operators to obtain halal certificates.

In order to encourage the implementation of halal product assurance, various efforts have been made by the government through its attributive authority to issue Law No. 33 of 2014 on the Guarantee of Halal Products [2]. As well as other derivative regulations which guarantee halal [3]. products such as Government Regulation No. 39 of 2021 on the implementation of halal product guarantee and religious ministerial regulation number 26 of 2019 on the implementation of halal product guarantee[4]. Various socialization and education activities were conducted to give business operators an understanding of the importance of certification and the provision of halal labels. In addition, the procedure for halal certification registration was also done to accelerate from its initial introduction in Law No. 33 of 2014 determined over 97 days later by the Copyright Work Act determined to be shorter to 21 days.[4] On that graph details the number of micro businesses in 2019 reached 64.6 million. And when compared to data on large scale business volume, percentage of SMEs is equal to 99.99% of total business units in Indonesia. Meanwhile, large-scale enterprises only account for 0.01% of the nation's total business equipment. At the macroeconomic level MSES contributes 60.51% to gross domestic product (GDP) at prevailing prices in Indonesia [5]. So we can conclude that the UKM is one of the critical sectors in order to sustain the economy.

Although efforts to ease have been implemented, small to micro businesses still faced obstacles in obtaining halal certificates, especially because of the imposition of registration costs until understanding the importance of certification and all processes which are still minimal, there has been a small impact on the implementation of certification. Data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) show a relatively stable progress from 1997 to 2019.

The Ministry of Finance in 2021 revealed that the total number of MSEs with new certifications is 1% of the total number of MSEs spread in Indonesia [4]. Thus, the BPJPH published a policy of free halal product certification through a self-declare program. However, many MSEs did not know how to selfdeclare and access selfdeclare that had not reached the interior. To reach and speed up MSES certification targets, special assistance is required. The government through its various regulations has given wide-ranging roles to universities, civil society organizations and pesantren to participate in the implementation of the Halal Product Guarantee.

Colleges as incubators who print insightful and knowledgeable human resources are expected to support the implementation of the Halal Product Guarantee. The higher education institutions should be able to take part in the implementation of Halal Product Guarantee, among other things, in the flanking of halal product process as regulated in law and regulation of Indonesia [3]. With flanking process by university is expected can assist in easy for MSES business person to manage its certificate process.

The study on existence of role of college in flanking halal product process is important. Although there have been several studies on Halal Product Assurance, there have been no in-depth studies on the existence of universities in guarding mandatory halal 2024. Empirical studies of the existence of role of universities are required in guarding mandatory halal 2024 implementation in a juridical perspective. Based on field research methods with qualitative techniques and descriptive analysis, research on the existence of universities in Mandatory Halal 2024 for Micro and Small Enterprises in positive legal perspective in Indonesia, Case study at UIN Sunan Ampel center Surabaya and Trunojoyo University Madura.

2 The Halal Certification Provision for Micro and Small Enterprises in Indonesia Provided Positive Laws in Indonesia

The Halal Product Assurance Nomenclature is only evident after the issuance of Law No. 33 of 2014 on the Guarantee of Halal Products. Before this provision, the availability and protection of halal products for Muslims remained spread among the various regulations. Historically, the law for the guarantee of halal products started with the issuance of Decree of the Minister of Health No. 280/Menkes/Per/XI/1976 dated November 10, 1976, on the Regulation of Distribution and Marking of Foods Containing Pork Derived from Pork. After the Decision was published and before Law No. 33 of 2014, regulation on halal products was spread across several Minister Regulations (Candy), Government Regulation (PP), and legislation [6].

Prior to the Halal Product Assurance Act, there was the Number 8 of Years of 1999 Consumer Protection Law explicitly giving consumers the right to safety, security, and the right to consume goods and/or services, and the right to receive the correct, clear and honest information for goods and services [7, Ch. 4 huruf a dan c]. Although not directly regulated, the requirement is intended as the basis by the community to obtain information about the delusion of goods.

The legal products that can be used in the search for halal product arrangements can be seen in Law No. 18 of 2012 on Food. Article 1 of Common Law states that food safety nomenclature is defined as the condition and effort necessary to prevent Food from possibly contaminating biological, chemical, and other things that may be harmful, harmful, and harmful to human health and not contrary to people's religious, religious, and cultural beliefs and therefore safe to consume [8]. Legislation During those few years, regulatory containers on the assurance of halal products were poured into various forms and issued by several different agencies such as the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Religious Affairs.

The absence of regulatory unification and the existence of a legal vacuum in the provision of supply and access to halal products is of particular concern to the public. In addition, there is no legal certainty as to the availability of halal industrialization flows, both domestic and import exports, are constrained by the lack of regulation relating to halal information on the products being distributed. Thus the government issued Law Number 33 Year 2014 On The Guarantee Of Halal Products [7]. The Umbrella Act is the umbrella Act for the determination of government policies to implement the Halal Product Guarantee (JPH) for the Indonesian people.

The Substance of Halal Product Assurance Regulation in Law No. 33 of 2014 reaches the delinquency of the products from upstream to downstream. The term Halal Products Process is abbreviated as PPH. This process becomes a series of halal validations that then provide a clear scope for the fineness indicators of a product. The warrants for halal products are technical and then explained through a halal certification process. Halal certification, formerly voluntary, has been a mandatory policy. Therefore, all incoming, circulating and traded goods in the Indonesian region must be certified halal. The implementation of halal product assurance in this Law is under the responsibility of the Minister of Religious Affairs, who is then delegated by the Law to form the Body of Management of Halal Product Assurance (BPJPH) [9, p. 105]. In its implementation, BPJPH had the task of implementing a series of halal certification process to work in cooperation with various stakeholders, such as Indonesian Higher Education, Indonesian Ulema Council, Pesantren and the community to ensure that the acquisition of halal certification can be spread evenly. Based on that matter, universities have an important role in flanking halal product process as part of enforcing halal product guarantee.

3 The Halal Certification Provision for Micro and Small Enterprises in Indonesia Provided Positive Laws in Indonesia

3.1 Mentoring Self Declare Halal at UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

Halal Center UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya is an institution focusing on the tri dharma services of higher education that focuses on halal. At the beginning of the establishment of the Halal Product Process Advisory Institution (LPPPH) State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya When it was established based on the Decree of the Rector to be a non-unit institution to assist in halal certification. However, from 2022 to 2026 the administration moved under the structural Institute of Research and Community Service (LPPM) to become a center of study focusing on the devotion of the Community to halal products, research on halal products, fostering the community on the understanding and implementation of halal products. Halal Center UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya receives support from university leaders in the form of building facilities. In terms of funding from Halal Center UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya receives independent funding from the percentage of halal product certification accompanying funds [10].

In management of Halal Center UIN Sunan Ampel, Surabaya is led by the chairman assisted by the vice chairman and secretary, who supervise several coordinators, namely flanking field, study and research, training field and information field, communication and publishing.

Halal Center UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya has a vision as a center for the research and development of international standards of halal and life style, and to support this vision, has been downgraded to several mission strategies [10]:

1. Conduct multidisciplinary research and development of quality halal products
2. Scientifically testing the properties of materials
3. Providing educational, communication and information services to the public about halal life style and products is based on a multidisciplinary study.

To support that vision and mission, the Halal Center conducts a work program in the form of halal certification accompanying MSEs. Implementation of this program is by completing the recruitment of PPH Chaperones. The recruiting process started with socialization through social media as well as door-to-door. The trainees accompanying the PPH will be provided with training by the Halal Center of State Islamic University (UIN Sunan Ampel) in Surabaya, both offline and online. The training was conducted to teach prospective PPH companions about the halal certification flanking process by self-declaration for MSEs doers. After being advised to fulfil the criteria of assisting the Doctor, they received a certificate and registered it in the halal certification application. The way LP3H was reported by the BPJPH to be passed by the PTSP (halal centre application) to be confirmed as a training pass and to receive a mentoring registration no as valid proof of being a companion and being able to go to the business provider [10].

The flanking target conducted by Halal Center UIN Sunan Ampel in Surabaya is targeting religious extension workers, educators in madrasah, students, and the general public. Until now Halal Center UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya has recruited as many as 900 Mentors. Of the 900 partners each week, the Income Tax PPH has assisted approximately 300 business units. In 2023 Halal Center UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya received a halal certification target quota for MSEs amounting to 10,000 businesses. Since its establishment until now, Halal Center UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya has accompanied 3,000 small business MSEs in East Java [10].

In the mentoring process, actually, those who registered a halal certificate directly from the businessman via charging in the Si Halal application. The assistant PPH is tasked to ensure that business operators use materials halal. To do this is to do a survey. Business operators that are targeted for halal verification are MSEs that are located close to the mentoring area. At Halal center UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya most assisting halal certification is in Madiun City. While the most active of the flanks is in Madiun and Gresik.[10]

In the process of mentoring halal certification but in practice many things are hampered by things such as the number of Business Operators that do not have information about *self-declare* /SEHATI program. In addition, there are still some business operators who do not want to take care of NIB. Even in the process there are Entrepreneurs who do not want to be surveyed on their halal products process. At the knowledge level, there are still many business operators who assume that halal selfdeclare certification is the same as regular halal certification [11].

In the accompanying process of halal certification, Halal Center UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya has run into several obstacles, such as lack of representative rooms, and difficult for the community to find. Funding disbursement from the BPJPH between status in the application and result is no synchronization. However, after the implementation of fatwa committee, the improvement and legalization of certification became faster, so the honorarium also quickly fell out. On the human side, human resources center UIN Sunan Ampel is busy and difficult to share time with [11].

Some strategies carried out by Halal Center UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya is by frequently socializing halal to several towns in East Java Such as ke lumajang and Gresik. In addition, every activity conducted by the BPJPH and the Halal MoH task Force will involve Halal Center. In increasing socialization of the importance of halal certification, Halal Center UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya cooperates with other institutions such as

Bank Mandiri partners to provide socialization and assistance in halal certification to MSES binaan [10].

3.2 Mentoring Self Declare Halal at Trunojoyo University of Madura

The Institution of Halal Products Process Companion (LPPPH) of Trunojoyo University, later named Halal Center of Trunojoyo Madura University, was founded on 23 January by the Rector attended by the government in Bangkalan Madura area and witnessed by the Head of the BPJPH Bapak H. Nifasri halal cooperation and standardization section [12]. The background of Halal Center was born out of the awareness of the Faculty of Islamic Sciences of Trunojoyo Madura University to fulfill the needs of Muslims of halal products and wanted to contribute in providing a guarantee of halal products which is regulated by Law No 33 of 2014 concerning the guarantee of halal products. So two scholarship on Islamic School study program namely Syariah Business Law and Syariah Economy is prodi that focus to highlight halal theme in the activities of tri dharma college [12]. So Core Business Halal Center is focused on community devotion which is the implementation of Tri Darma College.

Institutionally the Halal Center University of Trunojoyo Madura is formed in the institution of the Institute of Community Research and Service. Halal Center Trunojoyo Madura University consists of the Halal Examiner Institute (LPH) and the Halal Products Process Companion Institution (LPPPH). But by management, they both have different governance structures. The Halal Business Flanking Institution (LPPPH) focuses on providing halal certification for Micro and Small Enterprises which register halal certification through self-statement or usually called self-declare. For halal certification the regular track is the basis of the Halal Examiner's Institution. The organizational structure of Halal Center of Trunojoyo Madura University consists of Chairman, Secretary, Human Resources Division, Mentoring Division, Extension Division and Dakwah Division.

The college's support is to provide building facilities for the Halal Center office. The funding of the Halal Center, in addition to the percentage of halal product certification funds, is also obtained through research grants, which form research assignment letters with a halal focus. The LPPH at Halal Center is focused on supporting the Tri Dharma College. This halal theme is fused into the course curriculum in the Faculty of Islamic Education and the Faculty of Agriculture. In addition, the program of Real Work Courses thematically also harmonized with the certification of MSEs. On the research side, the Halal Center, in addition to doing research related to halal, also assists in research on halal-themed academic civitas. A total of 127 studies were conducted and funded under the halal theme [13].

To support the tri dharma higher education program, Halal Center of Trunojoyo Madura University has several programs, namely [14]:

1. Held FGDs and seminars, training and training in halal products
2. Conduct research on halal products and scientific publications
3. Serve consultation and flanking of Micro, Small, and Medium-scale Business operators (MSES) in the Madura region to obtain halal certification

4. Expanding the network by partnering with the government and private and partnering with MUI for the development of Islamic-based scholarship
5. Increased competency through competitions and seminars
6. Promoting and socializing through workshops
7. Auditor setup and training are certified
8. LPH Formation

Among the work programs above, the Halal Center of the Trunojoyo University of Madura also flanks MSES players supervised by the LPN Halal Center of Trunojoyo Madura University. The programs that aim to manage MSES halal certification are recruiting Halal Product Process Flanking from students, extension, and community elements. Since establishing the LPN Halal Center at the University of Trunojoyo Madura, the successful companion halal products process (PPH) has recruited as many as 300 PPH chaperones. Of the total Mentors recruited, 80% are students, and 20% are from the general public. Since its foundation, the LPPPH Halal Center of Trunojoyo Madura University has undergone four recruitment sessions. In the first batch of recruitment, the curriculum is used in lectures at the Faculty of Islamic Education and the Faculty of Agriculture. In the second batch of recruitment, we integrated the Real Work Lectures on a thematic basis and through the religious extension of the Ministry of Religious Affairs. The third batch also follows the same pattern as the second batch, integrating with the Real Work Course in a thematic manner and through the religious extension of the Ministry of Religious Affairs. The Agency for the Management of Halal Product Assurance (BPJPH) carried out the fourth batch simultaneously [13].

Even though at the time of the establishment of the dharma activities of college that are related to halal were often stripped down from the Faculty of Islamic Sciences and Agricultural Faculties, as time progressed, academic activity became aware of halal study, not only the approach of the product side but also the halal supply chain and value chain requires more attention and insan halal in UTM. This is more aware of halal not only the domain of Syariah scholarship but also cross-disciplinary interconnections, so that the current background of Halal Center UTM becomes a synergy with UTM across science and faculty. With its best human resources, the Faculty of Engineering, Agriculture, and Economics became an inseparable part of UTM's Halal Center.

After recruiting the Mentoring PPH, the LPN Halal Centre of Trunojoyo Madura University trains the Companion Halal Products Process (PPH) online and online. This training process is an inseparable part of the requirement to be a Flanking PPH. Prospective Flanking PPH deemed to pass the training level will directly assist the public in becoming micro business performers in conducting declarations to get halal certificates [13].

Within five years, the LPPPH Halal Center of Trunojoyo Madura University has succeeded in assisting the certification of halal operators of MSES as many as 450 business operators. However, the halal certification's flanking effort is hampered by the Madurese people's low awareness of the importance of halal certification. To raise this awareness, the LPPPH Halal Center of Trunojoyo Madura University also cooperates with Bangkalan District MSES and Cooperatives Office to socialize MSES doers.[13]

Besides that, from the mentoring perspective, many PPH chaperones originate from students. Thus, the level of sustainability of flanking still needs to be higher because

the Pph Mentor only joins the LPPPH Halal Center of Trunojoyo Madura University. After all, academic needs are supported by lecturing only. During this time, to maintain the continuity of the chaperone PPH, LPPH University of Trunojoyo Madura created a WhatsApp group and periodically conducted workshops for the counterparts of PPH [13]. Several strategy programs planned by LPPH University of Trunojoyo Madura are to open recruitment of PPH Chaperones in the community elements periodically. So the sustainability level of the companion can be optimized [13].

4 Higher Education Existence in Guarding Mandatory Halal 2024 for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) in Positive Legal Perspectives in Indonesia

Halal certification, after the enactment of Law No. 33 Halal certification, after the enactment of Law No. 33 of 2014 on the Guarantee of Halal Products, is mandatory for all business operators. As stipulated in Article 4 of the Halal Product Assurance Act which states that incoming, circulating and traded goods in the Indonesian region are required to be certified with halal certificates.[15] The UUJPH provision in question has not yet been fully implemented by the Regional Revenue Guarantee Board BPJPH, whereas UUJPH has stipulated that obligations for goods in circulation and trade in the Indonesian region as specified in Article 4 effective 5 (5) of the year commenced under the law. Where UUJPH was passed on October 17, 2014, mandatory halal certification should have been due on October 18, 2019.[15] From the above regulation indicates that until 2020 not all micro and small entrepreneurs had performed halal certification. This is partly because the halal certification process has to pass through a long process. Therefore, through Law No. 1 of 2020 on *Cipta Kerja* which was later amended by Law No. 6 of 2023, through this Umbrella Law the government provides the legal basis by adding article 4A to the lex specialist Halal Product Assurance Act to MSES to perform halal certification by making the statement of business operators which we then known as halal certification by declare self.[16, Ch. 4A] The certification process, which is claimed by the government, becomes a halal certification process for MSEs which is quite easy. However, not all business owned by micro business operators can be certified with self-declare. Based on Article 79 clause (2) of Government Regulation No. 39 of 2021 on the Implementation of Halal Product Guarantee Field gives limitations to UKM actors who can conduct halal certification in a self-declared manner. The requirement is if the product is not at risk or using confirmed refinements and the products that process the production are confirmed to be fine-grained and simple.[3, Ch. 79] The statement meant that UKM agents were the only those selling non-hazardous materials and simple production processes that could self-declare. In addition, it must follow the rules established in certification by regular compliance with the involvement of the Halal Inspection Agency (LPH).

Universities are closely linked in the process of securing halal products. This is because universities are one of the pillars of the Institution mandatory referred to in Law No. 33 of 2014 on the Guarantee of Halal Products. Especially at the explanation of article 12 paragraph (1) that universities can establish Halal Examining Institutions (LPHs).[2, Ch. 12 ayat (1)] Furthermore, Article 7 of Law No. 6 of 2023 provides a

clear mandate that in implementing its authority BPJPH may cooperate with the ministries or relevant institutions, LPH, MUI and Tertiary institutions. However, this authority is given to perform halal checks on all types of businesses that require halal inspections. Whereas the role of universities in halal certification of small micro business especially in self-declare path is as Halal Product Process Companion as mandated in article 80 of Government Regulation No. 39 of 2021 on the Implementation of Halal Product Guarantee Field that Flanking of Halal Product Process (PPH) must be conducted by Islamic community organizations or Islamic religious institutions which are law and/or universities.[3, Ch. 80] Based on several of the above legal foundations, the role of universities in halal certification for MSEs is as Halal Inspection Institution for businesses that fulfil halal certification requirements in regular channels. And second as Flanking PPH in MSEs practitioners whose effort is to fulfil halal certification criteria in self-declare path.

In practice, the role of universities in halal certification among Small Micro Business Enterprise (MSES) implementers is predominantly supported by PPH in self-declare line. At the halal center of higher education in East Java especially at UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, Trunojoyo Madura University has conducted a work program in support of the process of halal certification self-declare. The program that supports the halal certification process is self-proclaimed by recruiting Halal Product Process (PPH). The recruitment is mandatory for Universities which are registered as Halal Assistances Institution as of article 11 of Religious Minister Decision No. 20 of 2021 on Halal Certification for Micro and Small Business Operators.[17] The recruitment was done with the aim that Halal Center's Human Resources were structurally unable to meet the target set by the government.

The recruitment process is done by Halal Center College is conducted in various ways among socializing various media, such as social media and door to door offline, through alumni association to corporate in partnership with various institutions. The recruitment goals of each halal center are also different. Like the Halal Center University Trunojoyo Madura has targeted students in many programs such as linking halal themes in the education curriculum especially in the faculty of Islamic and agricultural sciences. A little different from the Halal Center of Trunojoyo Madura University, Halal Center UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, besides targeting students, also many targeting the community, religious extension teachers, and madrasah teachers as mentors of PPH.

By advising recruitment from various circles and various regions its hope Halal Center of Higher Education can meet the number of halal certification targets for micro and small business operators that in 2023 target 1 million business units. The number of Business Mentors registered in the BPJPH in each Halal Center has 316 in UTM Halal Center and 1049 mentors in UINSA Halal Center.[18] However, from this amount of data not all active PPH chaperones conduct flanking.

Several coaching efforts have been conducted by Halal Center in order to support PPH counterpart in conducting halal certification, including establishing whatsapp group as an online communication platform, conducting online coaching via virtual meeting a month three to four times until conducting offline coaching both on campus and visiting various towns where PPH chaperones. Another effort made by Halal Center is to cooperate with various Government and non-government institutions in efforts to

socialization the importance of halal certification for micro and small business operators.

Various efforts above have resulted in halal certification targets at each halal center of 450 at the UTM Halal Center, and 3000 at the UINSA Halal Center. However, in the implementation of flanking Halal in the field lots presented obstacles, among others, the company did not rectify verbal's report. In addition, during the process of selecting KBLI and the type of the product was inappropriate. Even in the description product names are not described specifically. The relation in the material used, PPH chaperones often do not see the certification of halal material that has expired. In the case of the inclusion of halal-certification labels in the material, most often the offender misconstrues evidence by using the marketing authorization number. During the production process, the flow of halal products process needs to be submitted in the registration process. However, it is often described only briefly, so the narrative of the Halal Product Process is not clearly illustrated. It is equal to the requirements to apply for self-declare certification applications.[19]

University of Trunojoyo Madura, head of the LPPH Halal Center, said that the halal certification process through a self-declare mechanism appeared to be of only economic motive regardless of the quality and quality of guarantees and the conditions themselves.[13] In line with this statement, the process of halal certification at UKM is also hampered by the lack of knowledge of Business Operators in halal literacy. For example, in the case of Halal assistants at the UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya stated that many Business Operators still do not have information about the self-declare/SEHATI program including the requirements which must be fulfilled.

As in the Decree of the Head of the Agency for the Management of Halal Product Assurance (BPJPH) Number 57 of 2021 on the Criteria of Halal Assurance System, the criteria for the Halal Product Assurance System (SJPH) are built on five basic principles (arkan al-halal) including commitment and responsibility, materials, PPH, products, monitoring and evaluation.[20] These problems have administrative and substantial problems. In the future there will be need for program innovations in strengthening and activating the Ph chaperone. Since the implementation of the self-declare policy, especially on student curriculum-based recruitment, it has come to merely observe lecture obligations and no sustainability after the program is completed.

So, halal certification process for MSES through a self-declare mechanism is expected not only to race on quantity target, but in the process Halal Center can play role to educate people on the importance of halal certification, the concept of self-declare certification in Indonesia in terms of substance and procedural. So, the mandatory halal target for 2024 can be reached not only for quality but also for quality that meets the halal.

5 Conclusion

The role of universities in halal certification for MSES is first as Halal Inspection Institutions for businesses that meet halal certification requirements in regular channels. Second, as Flanking PPH in MSES practitioner whose effort fulfills halal certification criteria at the self-declare path. In practice, the role of universities in halal certification of Small Micro Business Enterprise (MSES) implementers is predominantly supported

by PPH in a self-declare way. At the halal center in East Java, especially at UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya and Trunojoyo Madura University, conduct a program in support of self-declare, namely recruitment of PPH Mentoring, Mentoring of PPH Mentoring to Flanking Halal Certification. However, implementing the halal certification mentoring process has created many obstacles. Thus, the criteria for the Halal Product Assurance System (SJPH) are built on five basic principles (arkan al-halal) as in the Decree of the Head of the Regional Consumer Insurance Company (BPJPH) Number 57 of 2021 on the Criteria for a Halal Assurance System cannot be met.

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